



Report for East Kilbride Old Parish Church

3 March 2017

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The Cinnamon Network aims to make it as easy as possible for local churches to transform their communities by reaching out and building life-giving relationships with those in greatest need. They help churches respond to the most pressing needs in their community by providing a menu of best-practice Cinnamon Recognised Projects that can easily be replicated. Alongside the projects they offer advice, funding, support and leadership training.	31
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Introduction

This research report has been commissioned by East Kilbride Old Parish in response to their identification that “there are unmet social needs within the community”. They wish to “identify ways in which the church might usefully and practically increase its commitment to the fabric of community life, particularly with regard to children and families”.

This report seeks to provide the following:

- A summary of the range of support and activities provided for children and young families in the area, identifying those providing these activities and approximate numbers involved
- Identification of the principal gaps in the current range of activities
- Highlighting which activities (probably in one or two areas) where the church would be best suited to developing or enhancing support
- Developing a project description and cost estimates for each of the highlighted areas.

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Phase 1 – Community Needs Analysis

Introduction

East Kilbride is a town of approximately 75,000 residents, located 11 miles to the South-East of Glasgow. Whilst the town may be argued to be part of the Greater Glasgow conurbation, it continues to have a distinct identity and is not immediately adjacent to any part of the city. Politically, and arguably socially, comes under South Lanarkshire local authority rather than Glasgow City Council, and is closely neighboured by East Renfrewshire Council and North Lanarkshire Council. Arguably, the town may have more in common with nearby towns such as Hamilton and Motherwell rather than Glasgow.

Being in close proximity to Glasgow and only 35 miles from Stirling, 45 miles from Edinburgh and with easy access to the M77 towards Ayrshire and the M74 towards the Borders, the town is ideally situated for residents to travel by car to anywhere in the central belt. This accessibility is likely to improve in 2017 with the improvements to the M74, M73 and M8 motorways. By rail, East Kilbride station is a terminus and therefore no trains travel through the station. From the station, passengers can travel to Glasgow City Centre in approximately 30 mins and from there access the other main towns and cities.

East Kilbride has a long religious history, and its name is derived from that of a monastic cell ('Kil') associated with St Bridget ('Bride'), however there may also be connections with the celtic goddess of the same name.

Until the Second World War, the village of East Kilbride remained small. There was a steady increase in population size amidst of the Industrial Revolution raising the population numbers by approximately 20% from 926 in 1841 up to 1118 in 1881. These number continued to steadily increase into the first half of the 20th century, and by 1947, approximately 2500 lived in the village.



FIGURE 1: EAST KILBRIDE IN 1925 AS PRODUCED BY THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE GSGS 4127, ORDNANCE SURVEY POPULAR AND NEW POPULAR EDITIONS¹

¹¹ This work incorporates historical material provided by the Great Britain Historical GIS Project and the University of Portsmouth through their web site A Vision of Britain through Time (<http://www.VisionofBritain.org.uk>).

In 1947 the East Kilbride Development Corporation was established in order to execute the plans for the construction of a New Town of East Kilbride, taking overflow population from the City of Glasgow. Whilst the population size doubled in the first half of the twentieth century, the second half would see the population size multiply by thirty-fold. Therefore whilst some of the original features of the village remain, these have been dwarfed and overtaken by the post-war developments of the new town.

East Kilbride Old Parish

The current church building of East Kilbride Old Parish was built in 1774 and was a striking feature in the landscape of the village at the time, particularly as it had the capacity to fit all the residents in at once.

The current parish focusses on the original village and is neighboured by 8 Church of Scotland parishes, namely: Claremont, Moncrieff, East Kilbride South, East Kilbride West, East Kilbride: Stewartfield, Carmunnock, Cambuslang and Flemington Hallside. Some collaboration and joint worship already takes place with East Kilbride: West Parish.

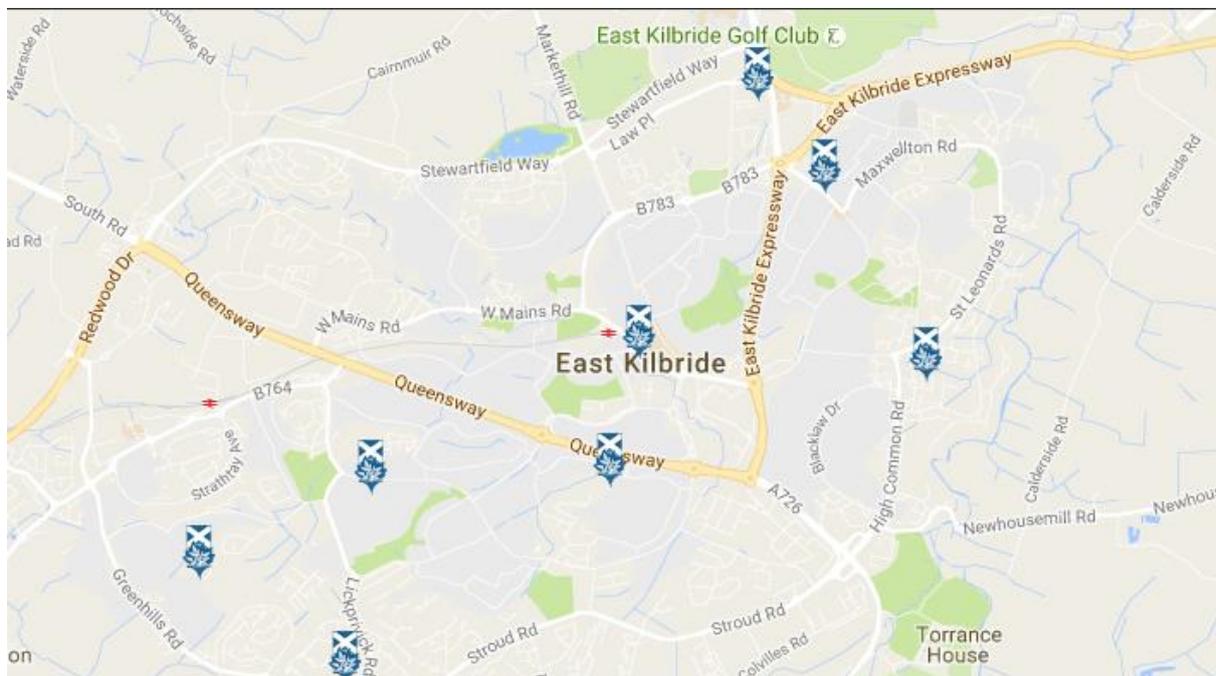


FIGURE 2: CHURCH OF SCOTLAND CHURCHES THAT NEIGHBOUR EAST KILBRIDE OLD PARISH



FIGURE 3: EAST KILBRIDE OLD PARISH BOUNDARY

Demographics

Before looking at some of the socio-economic data of the parish, it is important to have a sense of the demography of the parish and their profile in relation to age and ethnicity.

Approximately 20% of the parish would be aged 65 or above, another 17% would be aged 15 or below. This means that approximately 67% of the parish would be classified as 'working-age'. Although 67% would be classed as working-age, many of them would not be available for employment due to being in full-time education or training or being full-time carers.

Approximately 2.94% of the parish would not identify themselves as White, which is slightly lower than the Scotland average of 3.98%.

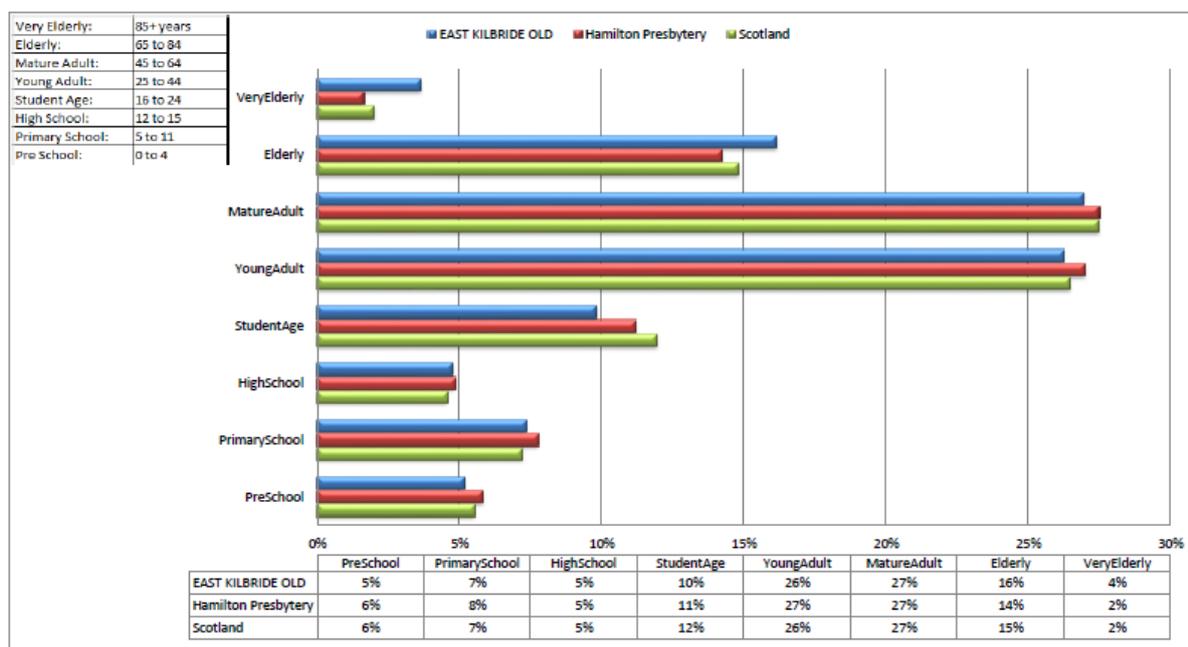


FIGURE 4 AGE PROFILE OF EAST KILBRIDE OLD PARISH²

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

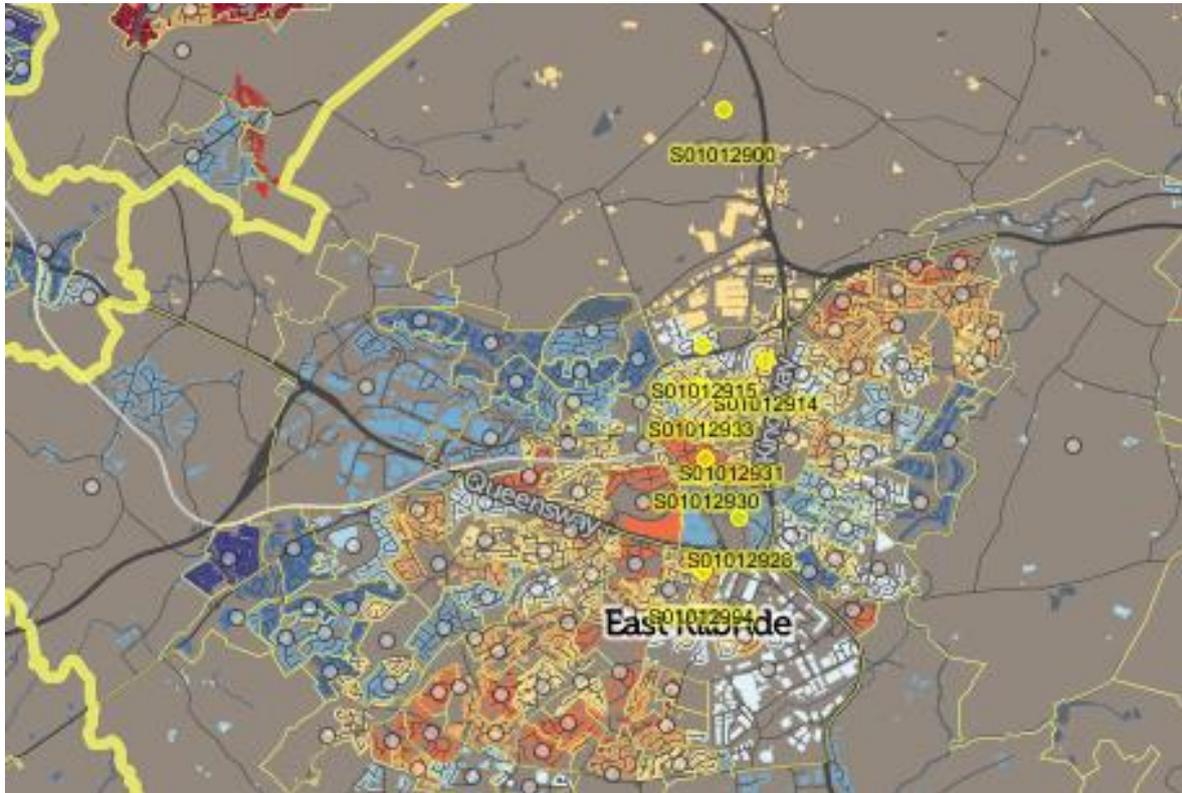
The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland in a consistent way. It allows effective targeting of projects and funding where the aim is to wholly or partly tackle or take account of deprivation. SIMD ranks small areas (called data zones) from most deprived (ranked 1) to least deprived (ranked 6,976). People using SIMD will often focus on the data zones below a certain rank, for example, the 5%, 10%, 15% or 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland.

The Parish itself covers an area that is approximately in line with eight datazones according to the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD), each with a population size of 781 to 1081. These are:

- Nerston and EK Landward Area (S01012900)
- Calderwood West and Nerston (S01012914)
- Calderwood West and Nerston (S01012915)
- St Leonards South (S01012928)
- East Mains (S01012930)

² Extracted from Statistics for Mission Group based on the 2011 Census.

- East Mains (S01012931)
- East Mains (S01012933)
- The Murray (S01012994)



Therefore, the total population within the Parish is approximately 6960 individuals of which 4345 (62%) would be classed as working age.

As a whole, the parish would neither be described as deprived nor affluent, and would average in the 46th percentile of deprivation, therefore just slightly more affluent than the mean (50th Percentile) across Scotland. Whilst there are no areas of the parish fitting within the 20% most deprived nor the 20% most affluent areas across Scotland, there is relative deprivation within the parish boundary.

There is a stark contrast between two neighbouring areas of the parish, namely East Mains (S01012930) and St Leonard's South (S01012928 – of which only half is technically within the parish boundary) in that East Mains would be included within the 25% most deprived areas in Scotland³ and St Leonard's South within the 30% least deprived areas in Scotland⁴.

³ East Mains (S01012930) ranked 1647th of 6976 (24th percentile) in terms of deprivation.

⁴ St Leonard's South (S01012928) ranked 5079th of 6976 (73rd percentile) in terms of deprivation.

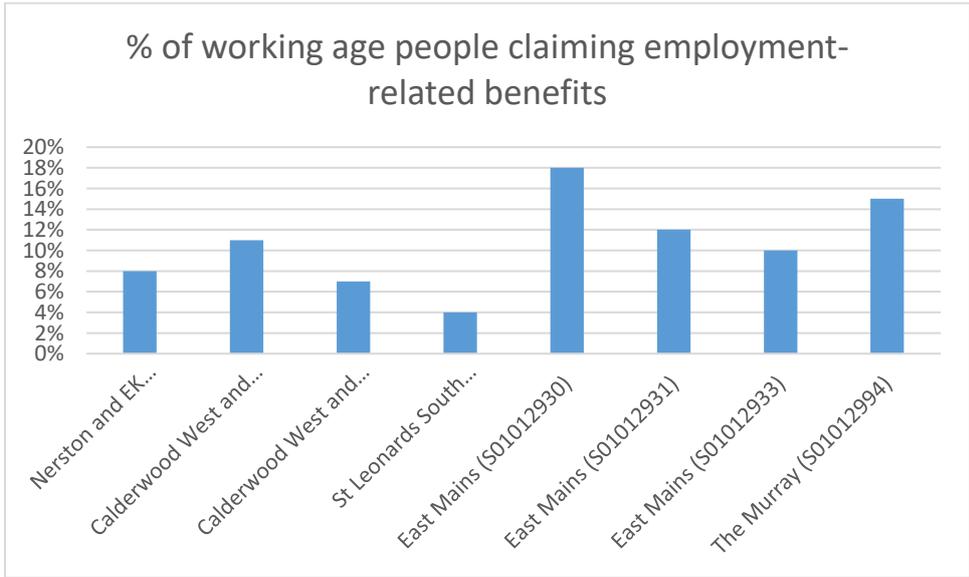


FIGURE 5: EAST MAINS (S01012930) AND ST LEONARD'S SOUTH (S01012928) SIMD AREAS.

Employment

In looking at **Employment**, the data from the SIMD is constructed by counting the number of working-age people claiming employment-related benefits. These benefits include: Unemployment Claimants; Working age Incapacity Benefit or Employment Support Allowance and Working age Severe Disablement Allowance recipients.

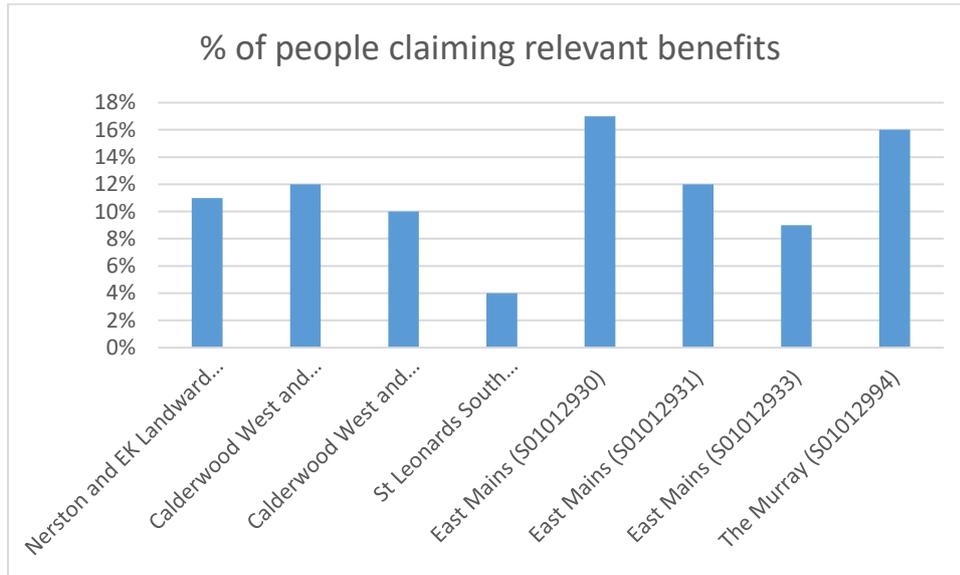
Throughout the relevant datazones, we can see there are approximately 455 working-age individuals (11% of those within the parish area) receiving employment-related benefits. In looking across the datazones, we can see that this will range from 20 (4%) in the St Leonards South area through to 85 (18%) in East Mains.



Income

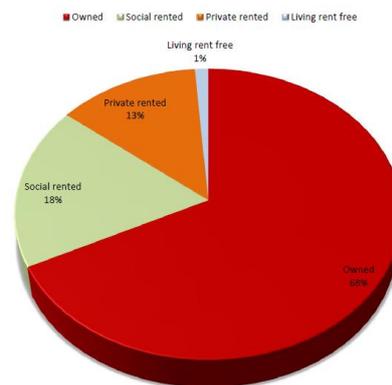
In order to understand the income level of residents, the data is constructed by counting the number of people claiming income-related benefits. This figure would include those individuals (aged 16-59) and their dependents (aged 0-15) receiving Income Support (IS) or income-based Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), and the number of adults (all ages) receiving Jobseeker’s Allowance (JSA); the number of adults (aged 60 plus) receiving Guaranteed Pension Credit; the number of adults (all) not in paid employment receiving Universal Credit; and the number of adults and children in Tax Credit families on low incomes.

Throughout the relevant datazones, we can see there are approximately 785 individuals (11% of those within the parish area) receiving income-related benefits. As with all categories, this is not evenly spread with only 30 individuals (4%) of those in St Leonards South receiving these in contrast to 145 (17%) in East Mains⁵.



Housing

The balance of housing tenure can be noted as follows⁶:



This means that 68% of housing is owner-occupied which is just slightly higher than the Scottish Average of 62%.

⁵ For reference, the most deprived area in Scotland (Ferguslie Park in Paisley) has 51% of its population on these benefits and the highest rate anywhere in Scotland has 73% (Niddrie) with the second highest rate being 57%.

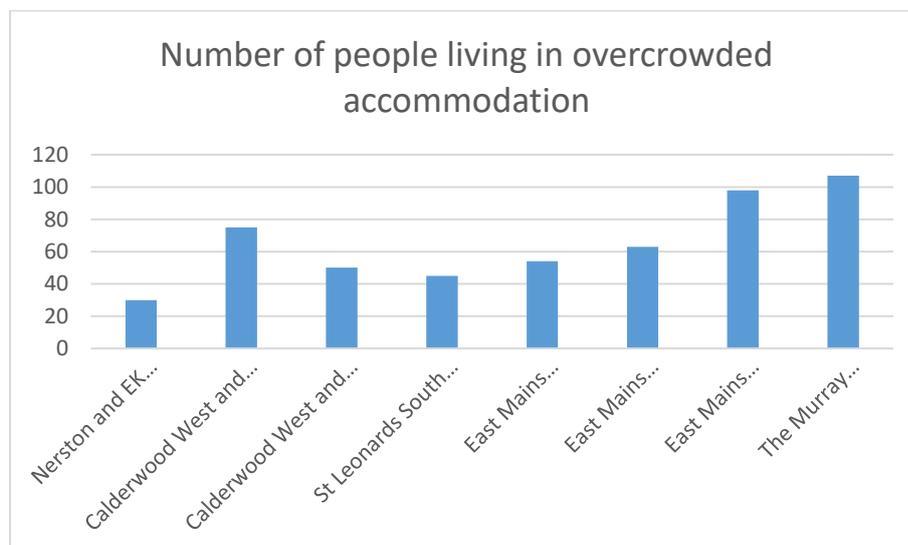
⁶ Extracted from Church of Scotland Statistics for Mission Group

There are two categories that are looked at in relation to housing-related deprivation. Firstly, the sum of people in households that are overcrowded, and secondly the number of people in households that have no central heating.

For the purposes of this research, overcrowding is defined as: the proportion of household population that live in overcrowded housing based on the occupancy rating. This compares the actual number of rooms in the house to the number of rooms which are required by the household, based on the relationships between them and their ages. Overcrowding is defined to mean households with an occupancy rating of -1 or less. This means that there is at least one room too few in the household.

According to this definition, there are approximately 522 people living within the parish who are living in overcrowded accommodation. This amounts to approximately 7.5% of those within the parish (with a national average of about 1.7%). This is a very high figure and is somewhat masked in the calculation of the SIMD rankings as the vast majority of those in the area have some form of central heating. It should be noted that this is an issue that is most likely to affect young people and children and would result in older siblings (perhaps even mixed gender) sharing bedrooms etc. and a lack of private space for them. With approximately 500 people in the parish being in the 16-24 age group then this may significantly affect them.

The highest concentration of those experiencing overcrowding can be found in The Murray (S01012994) where 107 individuals (12.4% of the population) are deemed to be living in overcrowded accommodation and in East Mains (S01012933) with 98 individuals (12.5 % of the population).



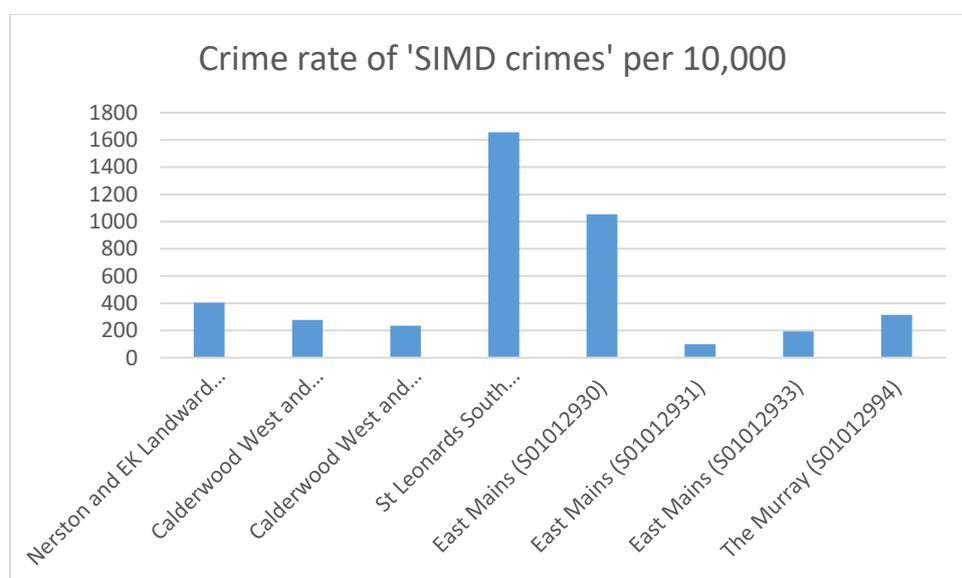
Central heating is defined in this research as: the proportion of household population that live in a house that is centrally heated. A household's accommodation is described as 'with central heating' if it has central heating in some or all rooms (whether used or not). Central heating includes gas, oil or solid fuel central heating, storage heaters, and solar heating.

Within the parish area, there are only 75 individuals living with no central heating installed, and a number of these will be multiple occupancy which means very few households would fall into this category. It should be noted, however, that having central heating installed is not an indicator of whether an individual can afford to use the central heating.

Crime

The **Crime** domain is a count of selected recorded crimes called 'SIMD crimes' and is shown as a rate per 10,000 population. 'SIMD Crimes' include recorded: crimes of violence, sexual offences, domestic housebreaking, vandalism, drugs offences and common assault.

At first glance, the statistics for crime within the parish are somewhat surprising. St Leonards South has a particularly high crime rate of 1,605 crimes per 10,000 people and ranks as the 70th highest crime rate in Scotland which is unusual given its income and employment rankings. However, if you take into account that East Kilbride Shopping Centre sits on the boundary of St Leonards South and East Mains, then it is likely that a proportion of this higher figure may be due to the events that take place here and that neither the perpetrator nor the victim is from the local area.



Health

Throughout the parish, the Standardised Mortality Ratio sits on average at 106, which is worse than the Scottish average (100), however throughout the parish this can vary widely between 167 in the Nerston area to 55 in the St Leonard's area. Given the size of the individual datazones, for statistical reasons little can be said about such differences within the parish.

More significant however is when comparing 'hospital stays related to alcohol misuse'. This is a set of standardised figures with 100 being the Scottish average. As a parish, there are more alcohol-related hospital stays' than the Scottish average with a rating of 119. However this is not an even-spread with all but one datazone showing less, if not significantly less than the Scottish average. These figures however are skewed by East Mains (S01012930) which shows a rating of 553 and in the top 0.5% of Scotland for this. This would indicate that alcohol is a significant issue.

Throughout the parish, drugs does not appear to be as significant an issue (60) compared to Scotland (100) as a whole. Likewise there are comparably less hospital stays relating to drug abuse than alcohol, including in the

East Mains datazone which has a standardised rate of 214 (in the top 20% of Scotland) and is followed by Calderwood West at 187. All other datazones show negligible figures.

In relation to mental health, approximately 20% of the population are prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis. Whilst this is a significant proportion of the population, it is just slightly higher than the Scottish average of 18% (in a range of 2%-42%).

Education and Access

On average across the parish, 86% of pupils had 90% or greater attendance at school. This is spread from 80% in 'The Murray' datazone and 96% in the 'St Leonards South' datazone.

It is estimated that 7% of the parish are not in employment, education or training, however this is not evenly spread across the parish. Within the East Mains area this is 11% in comparison to 0% in the St Leonards area.

Food and Clothing Grants

Another indicator of deprivation can be around those that qualify for free school meals or for clothing grants. These statistics are calculated per school rather than geographical datazone. There are three local non-denominational Primary Schools and one denominational Primary School which pupils in the parish are likely to attend either because they live within the catchment area of the school or because of its location. These schools are:

- Halfmerke Primary School (non-denominational)
- Kirktonholme Primary School (non-denominational)
- Maxwellton Primary School (non-denominational)
- St Kenneth's Primary School (denominational)

By nature of the data, not all those attending these schools will live within the parish and this is particularly the case for the denominational school as it has a wider catchment area.

Likewise pupils are most likely to attend one of the following secondary schools:

- Calderglen High (non-denominational)
- St Andrew's and St Bride's High School (denominational)

In relation to entitlement of free school meals, all P1-P3 pupils are now eligible for free school meals and therefore including this group in the sample size would eschew the data, therefore we only look at those in P4-P7 in Primary Schools and all those in secondary schools. Parents can claim free school lunches for their children if they are receiving any of the following:

- Income Support (IS)
- Income-based Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA)
- Any income related element of Employment and Support Allowance
- Child Tax Credit (CTC), but not Working Tax Credit, and their income is less than £16,105
- Both maximum Child Tax Credit and maximum Working Tax Credit and their income is under £6,420
- Support under Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999
- Universal Credit

Parents who are in receipt of any of the following are entitled to a clothing grant to buy school uniform(s) for their children if they are in receipt of any of the following benefits:

- Income Support
- Universal Credit
- Job Seekers Allowance (income based)

- Employment and Support allowance (income related)
- Housing Benefit and/or Council Tax Reduction
- Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit (where their income does not exceed £16,105 gross per annum as assessed by the Inland Revenue)

The statistics for each

School Name	P4-7 Roll at Meals Census	P4-7 Number Entitled & Registered for Free Meals	% FME	No of Clothing Grants	School Roll	% of Clothing Grants
Halfmerke Primary School	97	24	24.7	53	174	30.5
Kirktonholme Primary School	224	37	16.5	60	373	16.1
Maxwellton Primary School	118	41	34.7	59	205	28.8
St Kenneth's Primary School	263	15	5.7	37	467	7.9
PRIMARY TOTAL	702	117	16.7	209	1219	17.1

School Name	Roll at Meals Census	Number Entitled & Registered for Free Meals	% FME	No of Clothing Grants	Roll S1 - S6	% of Clothing Grants
Calderglen High School	1360	187	13.8	286	1406	20.3
St Andrew's and St Bride's High School	1305	115	8.8	122	1342	9.1
SECONDARY TOTAL	2665	302	11.3	408	2748	14.8

Phase 2 - Church Survey

This phase focussed on surveying local churches in order to determine what activities are currently undertaken in regards to children, youth and families.

The initial plan was to create an online survey that would be completed by local Churches. In order to maximise responses, the majority of surveys were actually completed via telephone interview and only 3-4 were completed online. Attempts were made to contact the following churches (in no particular order, with a tick indicating whether a survey was completed with that particular church:

- ✓ Claremont Parish Church
- ✓ Moncrieff Parish Church
- ✓ East Mains Baptist Church
- ✓ St Leonard's Roman Catholic Church
- ✓ St Mark's Episcopal Church
- ✓ East Kilbride Free Church of Scotland
- ✓ Righead United Reformed Church
- ✓ Calderwood Baptist Church
- ✓ Church at Lindsayfield
- East Kilbride South Parish Church
- St Bride's Roman Catholic Church
- Mossneuk Parish Church of Scotland
- West Kirk Church of Scotland

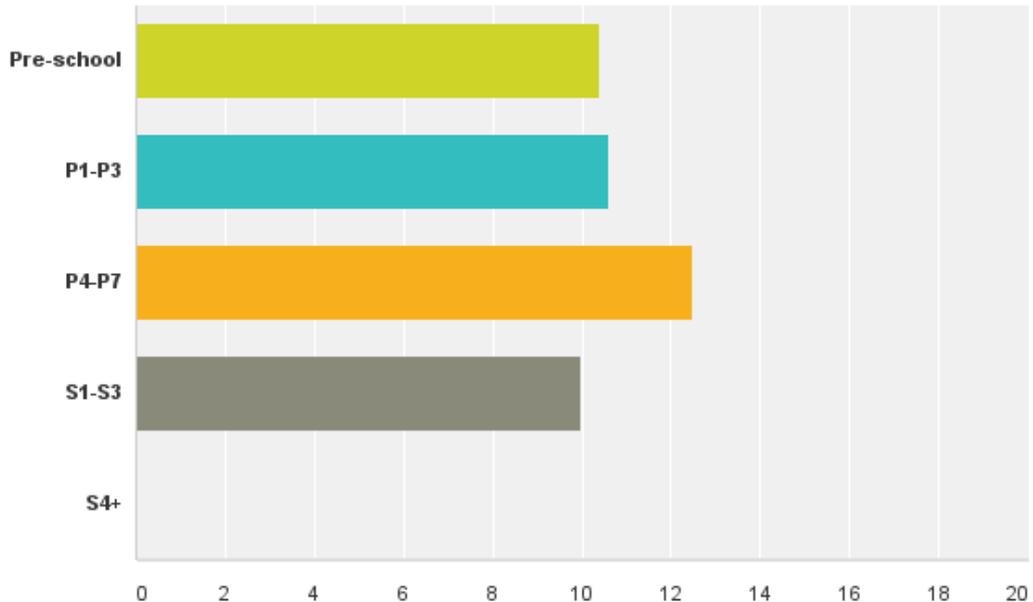
The reason why contact was unsuccessful with three of the Churches was primarily due to difficulties getting through to the right person by phone within the timescales.

Sunday School

Six of the nine churches surveyed stated that they have a Sunday School or equivalent (Children's Liturgy in the Roman Catholic Church) with two of the Churches skipping this question. The average number of children attending each age group is detailed below. Each of the churches have their own name for these groups such as Faithbuilders, Bible Class, Kidzone and Crossword.

Q5 Approximately how many would attend on a typical Sunday at Sunday School in the following age categories?

Answered: 5 Skipped: 4



Youth Fellowship / Youth Discipleship Group

Only three of the respondents have stated that they currently have an active Youth Fellowship or equivalent that focuses on the Christian discipleship of those within the Secondary School age group. Such activities included attending youth services, Bible studies, games nights, social visits to homes of those in the church. At least three of the other Churches had previously run similar groups but noted that a decline in numbers meant that this was not sustainable.

Uniformed Organisations

The majority of the churches sampled are associated with at least one uniformed organisation.

Two of the churches sampled are associated with the Scouts and have Beaver groups (aged approx. 5-8yrs), with only one having Cub Scouts (8-11yrs) and Explorer Scouts (11+). However three of the Churches have Boys' Brigade companies with all three running Anchor Boys (aged approx. 5-8yrs), Junior Section (8-11yrs) and Company Section (11+).

In contrast, only one of the churches sampled (Moncrieff) have a Girl's Brigade company, and run this across the Explorers (aged approx. 5-8yrs), Juniors (8-11yrs) and Brigaders (11+), with about 50 in attendance. However five of the Churches have an association with the Guides, all of which running Rainbows (5-8yrs) and Brownies(8-11yrs) and four of which running Guides (11+ yrs).

Schools

Excluding the Roman Catholic Church, all but one of the churches in the sample stated that they have an active involvement in the local schools. This involvement tends to be focussed around chaplaincy work and includes chaplaincy work at the following non-denominational schools:

- Blacklaw Primary
- Hunter Primary School
- Halfemarke Primary
- Kirktonholme Primary
- Long Calderwood Primary
- Maxwellton Primary School
- Mount Cameron Primary
- Calderglen High
- Duncanrig Secondary

There are extra-curricular Christian groups running in both Blacklaw Primary and Calderglen High in which representatives of the Church are involved in running. The church has had a complicated relationship with non-denominational schools in recent years due to negative press coverage about literature handed out at one of the schools and the subsequent reaction by Head Teachers and South Lanarkshire Council. This has led to some chaplains having limited access to students and often only during the minimum requirements of Religious Observance of six times a year. Despite these restrictions, there are plenty of other opportunities for Churches etc. to work with schools particularly around 'Religious and Moral Education' classes, 'Personal and Social Education classes' and programmes providing alternatives to exclusion.

The experience of the Roman Catholic Church is very different to that of other churches as there is an expectation that the church will be involved within the schools associated with it. This means that the Church is actively involved in Religious Observance, Religious and Moral Education classes, and providing a number of learning programmes within the curriculum that promote both Christian education and social actions that emerge from Christian teaching.

Other activities for children and young people

None of the Churches sampled run a regular Messy Church event, although a number of them do provide this intermittently. Messy Church is a way of being church that is aimed at families worshipping together through fun activities. These activities can include crafts, games and stories around a Christian theme, character or biblical passage. More information is available at www.messychurch.org.uk.

At least four of the Churches run holiday clubs which include over the school holidays at Easter, Summer and October weeks and various ones run toddler groups.

Calderwood Baptist is the only congregation of those surveyed that is doing extensive work on a weekly basis outside of schools, Sunday worship or uniformed organisations. This work is primarily done through a separate charity called 'Village Centre Ltd' which was established as a charity in February 2007 and has an annual turnover of approximately £150,000. Their activities involving pre-school children include: Mainly music (Wednesday morning for 30 mins singing and dancing), Champions (for P1-4) and Challengers (for P5-7)). The church also run a multi-generational Bible study group that meets on a Tuesday evening. The Village Centre operates a holistic approach which involves other users groups such as Women's Aid, Alcoholics Anonymous, National Schizophrenic Society, Mental Health support groups and various sport or fitness groups.

Employing Children, Youth and Family workers

Only two of the Churches interviewed have employed someone specifically in roles relating to Children, youth or families. Three others have or are currently discussing this, however the greatest barrier is around finance either because it is a small congregation, they are currently engaged in other building projects or they invested in a second Pastor instead.

Of the two churches that have employed staff into this role, only one is currently doing so, with the other doing so until January 2017.

Claremont Church of Scotland had employed a Children & Family worker whose primary role was to work with the groups within the Church, local Scripture Union groups and some involvement in midweek fellowship meetings within the church. Prior to this they had employed a Youth & Community work student through the International Christian College, now known as the Scottish School of Christian Mission (SSCM).

Calderwood Baptist currently employ two part-time Children and Family workers through the Village Centre project. Their role is primarily to work with the children (0-11yrs) in all the activities through the Village Centre, however this role does occasionally involve some work with the wider families and pastoral work as appropriate.

What would make the most impact in relation to children, youth and families?

As part of the research we asked those being interviewed what they thought would make the most significant impact in relation to children, youth and families. The answers to this question can loosely be divided into two groups.

The smaller group of answers focus on teaching children and young people about the Bible and the basics of the Christian faith. Within these answers there is an acknowledgement that the opportunities for Christian education are in decline and that the Church is becoming increasingly perceived as being only for 'holy people'.

The majority of responses focussed on activities that supported whole families rather than just particular age groups with a particular note that parents are influential in regards to whether children attend or not. Therefore provision for parents during the time that uniformed organisations run is a key aspect. Likewise, meeting general community needs (e.g. around mental health activities) was an important theme.

Phase 3 – Non-Church youth and family activities survey

This phase of the research involved desk-based research and interviews regarding activities for children, youth and families being undertaken in the area. The interviews involved:

- Susan Sandilands, Senior Community Learning and Home School Partnerships Worker for South Lanarkshire Council
- Lindsey McLatchie, Team Leader, East Kilbride Universal Connections

Universal Connections is the local authority's youth work department and therefore both individuals are part of the Education Resources Inclusion Strand of South Lanarkshire Council. There is very little third sector provision apart from what is being done through the Village Centre project run by Calderwood Baptist (previously mentioned) and the Click-IT group run by East Kilbride Old Parish.

Home School Partnership Team

Most of the informal non-formal education provision for children of primary age and their carers is being carried out through the Community Learning and Home School Partnerships team. The Home School partnership workers have been particularly focussed on engaging parents in the formal learning of the children, particularly at key transitions stages from nursery to primary school and primary school to secondary school. This provision has been particularly targeted at areas of greater deprivation as indicated through those eligible for footwear and clothing grants.

In doing so, the Home School Partnership team have been working on a combination of putting on adult learning activities and running family activities with links to the school curriculum. As is common with adult learning and family-oriented activities, mostly female carers attended, however there has been a particular effort made towards engaging with male carers through physical activities and male-oriented craft activities.

Community Learning Workers

The Community Learning Workers have a range of adult learning activities in the area, these include but are not limited to:

- Mental Health:
 - Creative writing workshops, helping learners develop their confidence
 - Drama Groups such as 'Theatre Tonic' that uses the expressive arts in order to develop confidence and performance skills and will be focussed on relevant issues such as the stigmatisation of poverty or the portrayal of women in the media
 - Stress management activities such as Reiki and the use of alternative therapies
 - The formation of wellbeing groups such as Knitting groups.
- Physical Health
 - Family cookery courses (which involves learning activities, practical cooking skills, family interaction activities, eating together and signposting to other relevant agencies)
 - Men-only healthy eating groups
- ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages)
 - There is limited take up of ESOL classes within the area however these are run on a regular basis and tends to go in waves with a slightly busier spell currently with several Syrian refugee families moving into the area.
- Housing
 - There is limited work done around housing but some work is done on an ad hoc basis alongside other activities
- Finances

- A number of pieces of work have been carried out with learners around financial literacy and management. These have either been as part of the cookery courses looking at household budgets or set programmes looking at mobile phone contracts and how to use credit unions.

Universal Connections (Active Breaks)

Universal Connections focus primarily on working with young people of Secondary School age, however the nature of this work means that they inevitably do some work with family members and carers associated with these young people. There are two key aspects to the work done by Universal Connections:

- a) the 'Active Breaks' programme carried out in the local High Schools
- b) the youth work activities carried out in the East Kilbride Universal Connection (EKUC) Youth Centre (adjacent to Dollan Aqua Centre)

Within the schools, the Active Breaks team deliver targeted support and education programmes for those who struggle most with formal education programmes. Their activities focus around those that:

- promote positive behaviour
- contribute to the learning agenda
- improve personal and social skills
- develop creativity of young people
- increase the uptake of health-enhancing activities
- introduce approaches to prevent pupils from feeling vulnerable and isolated
- take forward the citizenship agenda by encouraging pupils to take an active part in school and local community activities

In practical terms, these activities support young people in gaining accredited awards such as ASDAN⁷ awards and 'Dynamic Youth' awards⁸. Typically these are specially negotiated 6-12 week programmes tailored to address the young people's particular learning needs.

Universal Connections (Youth Centre)

A significant number of activities take place at the Universal Connections centre, next to the Dollan Aqua Centre. This centre was the first purpose-built youth centre of its kind in Scotland. On a weekly basis the following activities tend to take place:

- Drop-in
- Young Carers group
- Girls' Group
- Sports
 - Dodgeball
 - Badminton
 - Football groups
 - Basketball
 - Dance Groups
 - Youth Disability sports groups
- Other Activity groups
 - Dungeons & Dragons group
 - The Big Music project
 - Vertigo 360 Youth Theatre
 - Art groups
 - Strategy Games Group

⁷ <http://www.asdan.org.uk/>

⁸ <http://www.youthscotland.org.uk/projects/dynamic-youth/dynamic-youth.htm>

In addition to these weekly groups, there are special activities that take place over the school holidays, such as:



February Break

@ EKUC

Friday 10th—Wednesday 15th Feb 2017
Come along and get involved!!

Friday	3pm-9pm Movie Night and Drop in
Saturday	10.30am-4:30pm Movin' on Up Saturdays* 11:00am-1:00pm Disability Sports - Drum & Music 1.30pm-3.30pm Games Hall - Team Games
Sunday	1:00pm-7:00pm Strategy Games
Monday	10.30am-6.00pm Daytime Drop-in 11am-12.30pm Basketball & Dodgeball 1.00pm-4.00pm Board Games 5pm-7pm Valentine Arts & Crafts 5pm-9pm Dungeons & Dragons-Closed Group 6pm-9pm Evening Drop In & Movie Night
Tuesday	10.30am-4.30pm Daytime Drop-in 10.30am-4.30pm Young Carers 11am-12.30pm Football 1pm-3pm Baking 3.00pm-4.30pm Pool Tournament 3.30pm-9pm Strategy Games Group
Wednesday	10.30am-6.00pm Daytime Drop-in 11am-12.30pm Badminton 2.30pm-4.30pm Design & Grow (Plant pots & Seeds) 2.00pm-4.00pm Kickball & Dodgeball 6pm-9pm Evening Drop In 6pm-7pm Dance Dance Dance (and a little more dance) 5.45pm-8pm Trip: Airspace (£4)

For more info see a member of the team.....

East Kilbride Universal Connections
 Town Centre Park
 Off Brouster Hill
 East Kilbride
 Phone: 01355 221 829



Email: eastkilbrideuc@yls.org.uk
 The Key Youth Centre



* Age restrictions apply. Programme is subject to change.

These activities help support young people in a number of ways:

- Health Promotion
 - A range of sports activities are available to young people in the area (as detailed above)
 - A local worker is funded specifically to carry out Smoking Cessation work with young people
 - There is a 'Thoughtful Minds' group which specifically supports mental health promotion amongst young people.
 - The schools have nurture groups that support those at most risk of mental health issues such as bullying.
 - There is a significant focus on healthy eating through a variety of cooking and bakery courses including with Young Carers who may have these responsibilities at home.
- Alcohol awareness
 - A number of activities are carried out around the theme of Alcohol Awareness this includes:
 - Diversionary projects such as Youth Football at times when young people are most at risk of alcohol abuse
 - Alcohol awareness programmes
 - Monthly discos where they serve 'Mocktails' (non-alcoholic cocktails)
 - Gig nights
- Educational Support
 - Universal Connections is an accredited provider for a range of non-formal awards for those who struggle most with formal education in the schools. The following are either delivered in schools or at the youth centre:
 - Youth Achievement Awards
 - Dynamic Youth Award
 - ASDAN Personal and Social Development Programme
 - ASDAN Cope (Certificate of Personal Excellence) awards
 - Duke of Edinburgh Awards
 - Food Hygiene classes
 - Saltire Awards ⁹ for volunteering
 - Duke of Edinburgh Awards¹⁰
 - Young Jog Leaders Certification ¹¹
- Housing
 - Most work done with young people around housing is ad hoc as young people present themselves as 'sofa surfing' or having been 'kicked out' of the family home. Workers obviously work with young people at the point of need and signpost to the relevant agency.
 - A group called 'Key Links' meets for those who are, or at risk of, being homeless and supports them in establishing their first tenancy.
- Employability support
 - There is a dedicated 'Job Club' which is open to any young people and primarily supports young people in writing CVs and completing college applications according to the particular needs of that young person.
- Crime
 - There are few set programmes around crime reduction, however there are a number of interventions that are undertaken
 - Diversionary activities take place throughout the week
 - Detached youth work projects in areas identified by the local 'Problem-Solving Team'
 - A number of activities with local community police officers in order to create a positive perception of the police.

⁹ <https://saltireawards.org.uk/>

¹⁰ <http://www.dofe.org/>

¹¹ <http://jogscotland.org.uk/jog-leaders/>

- Jump Start is a programme for those in P6-S2 who are at risk of engaging in anti-social behaviour. This is a 12 week programme looking at triggers for offending and potential coping strategies.
- There is some support work being done specifically with those on Community Payback Orders.

Phase 4 – Church Asset analysis

A church asset analysis was conducted that looked primarily at three aspects of the church:

- The physical assets of the Church
- The activities that the Church currently has associated with it
- Skills survey based on the espoused skills of the congregation.

This research did not focus on the current financial assets of the congregation, however it is important to note that these should be taken into account in the next phase as this will determine how much funds should be put in by the congregation and how much should be sought from grant-making trusts and other organisations.

Physical Assets of the Church

The Church premises consist of the following:

- Sanctuary (with a vestry)
- Lower Hall – this is medium-sized hall that is located adjacent to (but not attached to) the sanctuary. Accompanied by some smaller rooms.
- Glebe St. Halls – this a medium-large sized hall located approximately 180m from the sanctuary

Along with these halls, the church does have some PA equipment in each of the three locations.



Current Activities

On a weekly basis the Church premises are busy, but not at capacity. There is a range of social and community learning activities, some of which are suited towards the older members of the community, including:

- Tai Chi Class
- Carpet Bowling
- Men's Association
- Line Dancing
- Click –IT Lifelong learning class
- Scottish Country Dancing
- Arts & Crafts groups
- Guild
- Badminton

There are a small number of weekly activities ongoing for children, young people and families. These are:

- Sunday School
- Youth Club (recently re-formed with approximately 20 in attendance)
- Young Mums Group
- Girlguiding Association:
 - Rainbows
 - Brownies
 - Guides
 - Ranger Guides

In addition to this there are a number of special events for families such as the Hogmonay Ceilidh, quiz nights and coffee mornings. The Church also runs Easter code and Bubblegum 'n' Fluff in order to enable P6-P7 pupils to understand and engage with the Easter and Christmas story.

The minister, Rev Anne Paton, is actively involved as a chaplain in Maxwellton Primary School, Halfmerke Primary and Calderglen High School.

The following gaps are particularly noteworthy:

- There is currently no targeted provision for boys (previously had a BB company but there was a shortage of volunteers)
- Whilst parents of young children attend the 'Young Mum's Group' there is little other provision for young children
- There are currently few regularly activities targeted at parents of School-age children or for those in the 18-50 age bracket

Skills Survey

A skills survey workshop was conducted after Sunday worship on Sunday 26th February, with 48 people actively taking part in the survey. The group were asked questions around 4 themes:

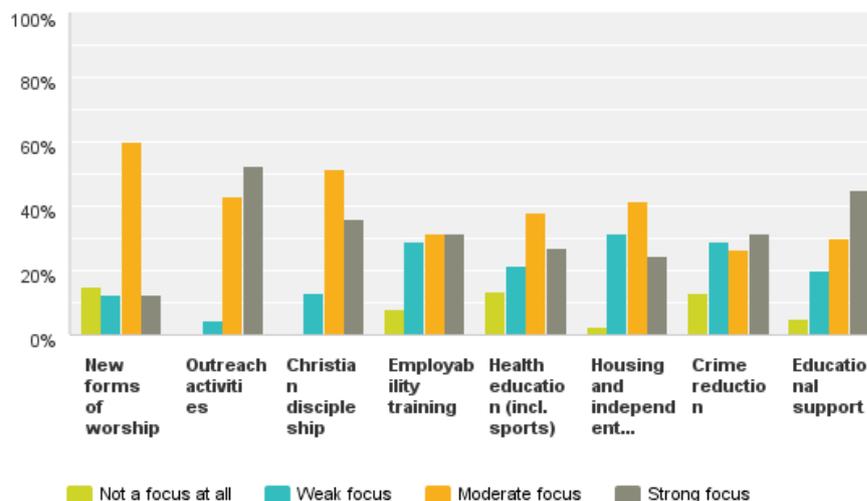
1. Contact Information
2. Current work carried out by the Church in regards to children, young people and families
3. Their own skills
4. Their opinion on the next steps forward

In this report, only the key points from these themes will be given, however a more detailed analysis is available.

- Of the 48 respondents, 28 were over 70 years of age and only 5 of the respondents were under 50 (one of which was under 18).
- When asked an open question about the strengths of the Church, over 80% claimed that it was a welcoming and friendly church with a significant number of social activities. The second most noteworthy perceived strength was the leadership of the Church and in particular the minister, Rev Anne Paton.
- Almost all respondents were aware of the Sunday School, Sunday evening youth group and Guiding associations. However many were unsure which each category applied to each group. There was little awareness of the work of the Ranger Guides in comparison to the other Guiding groups.
- Apart from the 'Young Mums Group', there are no other regular activities for families to be involved together.
- Run a 'Christianity for beginners' group or use material such as 'Alpha' or 'Christianity Explored'
- Within the Church, there is considerable expertise in both Education (7) and Health (8) related professions (although most would now be retired or pursuing other vocations). There are also at least 4 individuals who have significant experience in finance either as a book keeper or Accountant. There are also at least 3 individuals who have relatively recent experience in Community Learning and Development, Voluntary-Sector management or housing.
- The skill strengths as noted by the respondents are primarily in administration, children's work listening and training. The areas where external support may be required to support the work would be in entrepreneurial, marketing and legal skills. (The full response to this question can be found on the next page.)
- The majority of the respondents believe that the Church should focus the next stage of this project on work with whole families of school-age children and young people, rather than pre-school, however many argued that it was important that no age group was left out.
- The majority of the respondents believe that the next steps should focus on Outreach activities and Christian Discipleship rather than creating new forms of worship. Many people believed that there was some merit in the congregation being involved in Educational Support, Housing and Health-related issues.

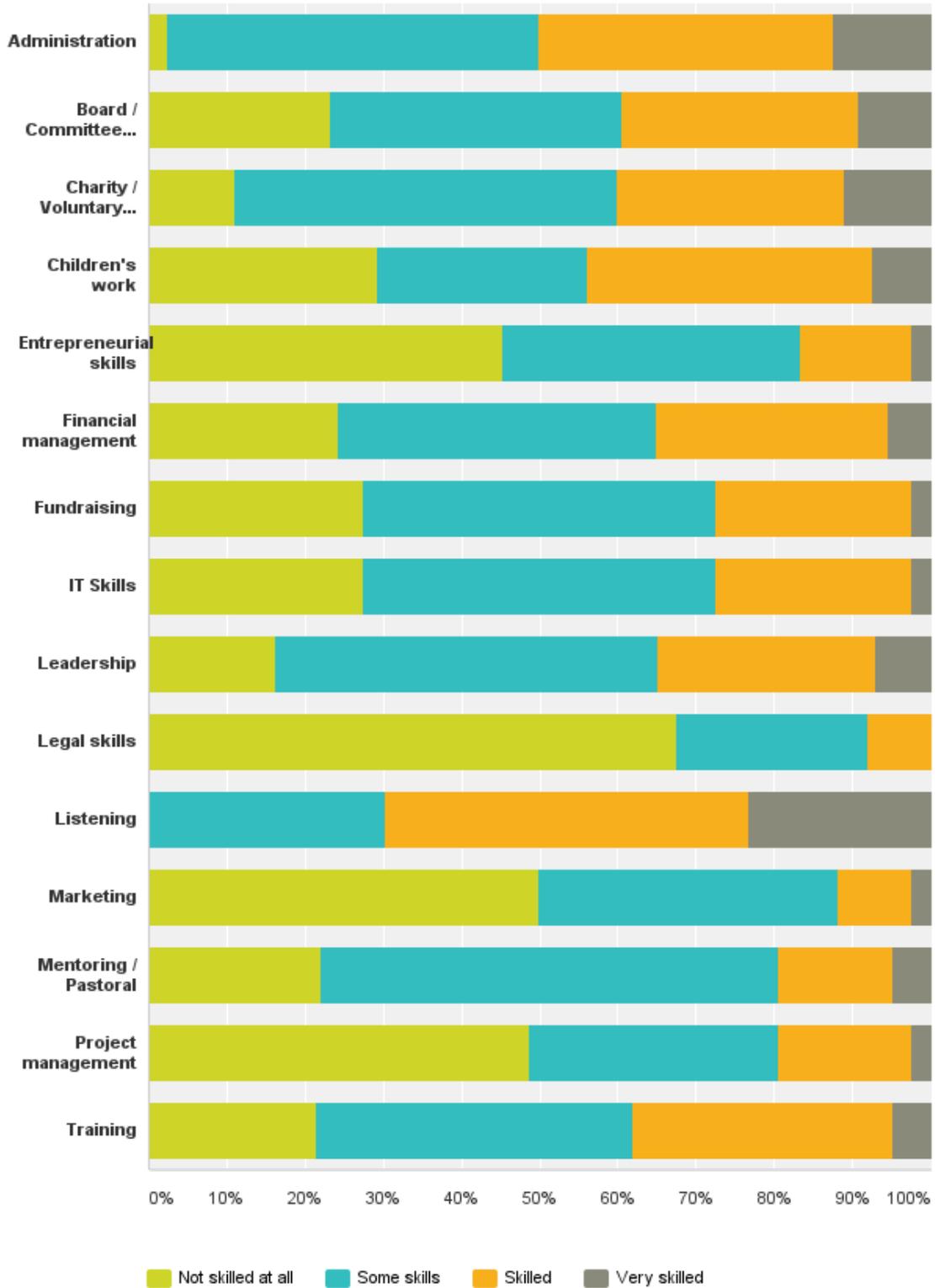
Q11 Should the focus be on ...

Answered: 48 Skipped: 0



Q9 How would you rate your own skills in the following areas?

Answered: 46 Skipped: 2



Conclusions & Recommendations

The following provides a summary conclusion, recommendations for current practice and various options for the next stage.

Summary Conclusion

East Kilbride Old Parish church is a very active Church of Scotland in the heart of the old East Kilbride village. It is a place not only of Christian worship but a great number of social and learning activities that benefit the local community. Throughout the week there are activities for most age groups however for most children and young people there is only one or two relevant activities to attend. There are currently gaps on provision for young males and for whole families. Most of the work with children, young people and families are either generic or focussing on Christian discipleship, rather than targeted provision based on need.

Recommendations for Current Practice

The following are recommendations for current practice that could be implemented at no or very little additional financial expense or volunteering time.

- Raise the awareness of the current provision
 - Whilst most members were generally aware of the activities undertaken, more could be done to educate the congregation on the relevant activities and the age group that they are aimed at, so that they in turn could promote these activities. The work of the Ranger Guides was the least understood of the members.
- Draw into the steering group for the next stage, those members with particular expertise in Community Learning and Development, Voluntary-Sector management or Housing. In addition, if:
 - the Church were going to focus more on activities that supported health promotion or educational support, then drawing on the relevant individuals to support this
- There are members of the congregation with specialist knowledge of finance, education and health related subjects that could form sub-groups to look at how they can help children, young people and families in these areas.
- Closer liaison with South Lanarkshire Council in order to provide a signposting service to relevant other activities being done in the area
- Make links with the 'Problem- Solving Forum' in order to be aware of community concerns as they arise.

Next Steps

There are three proposals for the next stage of the project. Each of which may be possible to do either by employing an individual directly or by setting up a separate charity. If a separate charity was to be formed (which may open pathways for funding) then additional expertise would be required for this. Voluntary Action South Lanarkshire (VASLan)¹², the local third sector interface, would support this.

Option 1 – Employ a Full-time or Part-time Family Outreach Worker

This would be the employment of an appropriate person to support the current work of the Young Mums group but to develop this into a range of whole family activities particularly for those with Primary School age children. The activities undertaken could be generic as well as specific around the themes of Housing, Education and Health. Suggested activities may be:

- Messy Church as part of a family worship activity
- Parent and child sporting activities

¹² <http://vaslan.org.uk/content/about-us>

- Develop Storytelling groups – some of these could have Bible themed story with Story sacks helping parents to interact with the child about the story
- Running specialist groups, e.g. ‘How to parent teenagers’, ‘Five to thrive’
- Running classes or social activities for parents whilst children and young people are at groups such as the Guides and Youth Club.
- Facilitate a programme of family-oriented social activities throughout the year.

It would be important that someone employed into the role would not be there to replace current volunteer involvement but would rather focus on outreach.

If the right person was employed then they could generate enough work to do this on a full-time basis, however that individual would have to be a self-starter and very good at developing links. The congregation may wish to appoint someone part-time into this role in the first instance. If the emphasis of this role was in promoting the Christian faith then there would be a more limited pool of grant-making trusts who could support this work, however if the emphasis was on family support then it would be much easier to seek external funding.

The salary scale for similar posts within the Church of Scotland at present are £24,266- £27,432 pro rata. Therefore the total cost of employing someone either full-time (37.5 hours) or half-time (18.75 hours) may be calculated as follows:

	Full-time (37.5 hours)	Half-time (18.75 hours)
Annual Salary (p.a.)	£24,266	£12,133
Employer's National Insurance	£2,315	£641
Computer & Software	£600	£600
Pension	£1,456	£728
Stationary & Resources	£500	£500
Conferences Fees & Youth Work Expenses	£300	£300
Total	£29,437	£14,902

These costings do not include the rental of office space or activity space and the associated cost of these. It would be recommended that discussions take place with the Local Authority or other agencies in the community regarding office space – this would support the potential of collaborative projects with these projects.

Option 2 – Employ a Full-time or Part-time Community Learning Worker

This would be the employment of an appropriate person to work in tandem with the local authority community learning team in providing a range of community learning activities. Some of these activities would be collaborative, joint projects around the themes of Health, Education and Housing, whereas others could be new activities that are signposted to by the local authority. Suggested activities may be:

- Housing for beginners
- Mental Health First Aid
- Eating healthily on a budget

As above, if the right person was employed then they could generate enough work to do this on a full-time basis, however that individual would have to be a self-starter. The congregation may wish to appoint someone part-time into this role in the first instance. Either way the person would need excellent communication skills and a positive attitude to collaboration.

The salary scale for similar posts within the Church of Scotland at present are £24,266- £27,432 pro rata and therefore the costings are as above.

Option 3 – Employ a Student Youth & Community Worker (20 hours)

An approach taken by a number of churches over the last 15 years or so has been to employ a student Youth and Community worker through the Scottish School of Christian Mission¹³. This is a student who is studying youth and community work and is supervised and supported both by the Church as well as Community Learning and Development trained professionals. This approach would be a less expensive option than options 1 and 2 and provide more flexibility in relation to their job description. By very nature of being a student they are unlikely to be very experienced and require a lot of guidance in the early stages of their appointment.

Additional support for such an individual comes from the college but also there would be a range of opportunities for collaboration with Universal Connections and it may be that this person is partly managed by staff at Universal Connections.

The typical costs of such a post are as follows:

	National Minimum Wage	Living Wage Foundation
Annual Salary	£7,488 /year	£8,580 /year
Management fee	£350 /year	£350 /year
Travel Expenses	£500 /year	£500 /year
Conferences Fees & Youth Work Expenses	£300 /year	£300 /year
Total	£8,638	£9,730

If the student is being paid either of these amounts then they are under the tax threshold, however if they are being paid the Living Wage Foundation amount then employers pay £64.59p.a of National Insurance in addition to salary and students will have £62.40p.a. of National Insurance deducted from their salary.

Potential Funders

It is anticipated that some of the funding for the next stage may come from the congregation itself, however it is unlikely that this would account for all the funding. In the long-term, discussions should take place with VASLan about setting up a Social Enterprise that could generate long-term sustainable funding. In the short-term the most likely source of external funding is likely to be from Grant-making Trusts. The following are some common funders of posts of this nature:

Big Lottery Fund

The Big Lottery Fund¹⁴ is the largest provider of grants in Scotland. There are two types of grants that may be available for this type of project, these are:

- *Grants for improving lives*¹⁵ - this will fund activity that: supports children, young people and families currently experiencing challenging circumstances; supports people that have experienced abuse; tackles loss, isolation and loneliness; and challenges discrimination and supports people affected by it.

¹³ www.sscm.ac.uk

¹⁴ <https://www.biglotteryfund.org.uk/funding/funding-finder>

¹⁵ <https://www.biglotteryfund.org.uk/global-content/programmes/scotland/grants-for-improving-lives>

- *Grants for community-led activity*¹⁶ - this fund may require a separate third sector organisation to be established as it is for organisations in Scotland that are based in the local area they serve and are run by local people

Robertson Trust

The Robertson Trust¹⁷ is the second largest grant-making trust in Scotland and currently has three funding strands:

- Care and Wellbeing
- Realising Potential
- Strengthening Communities

In terms of these projects, an application could be made under either the 'Realising Potential' or 'Strengthening Communities' strands. Normally the Robertson Trust will only provide match funding which means that they will only supply up to 50% of the cost of the project.

Cinnamon Network

The Cinnamon Network¹⁸ aims to make it as easy as possible for local churches to transform their communities by reaching out and building life-giving relationships with those in greatest need. They help churches respond to the most pressing needs in their community by providing a menu of best-practice Cinnamon Recognised Projects that can easily be replicated. Alongside the projects they offer advice, funding, support and leadership training.

Go For It Fund

Go For It¹⁹ is a Fund of the Church of Scotland and was established in May 2012. It's all about funding change in church and community. The Fund aims to encourage creative ways of working, which develop the life and mission of the local church, and are transformative for both communities and congregations. The fund is open for any Church of Scotland congregation to apply.

FISCAF

Faiths In Scotland Community Action Fund²⁰ is for locally based faith groups in Scotland wishing to undertake practical action in response to community need, particularly in the economically poorest urban and rural communities.

Children in Need

The Children in Need Main Grants²¹ programme is open to charities and not-for-profit organisations applying for grants over £10,000 per year for up to three years. They give grants for Children and young people of 18 years and under experiencing disadvantage through: Illness, distress, abuse or neglect; Any kind of disability; Behavioural or psychological difficulties; Living in poverty or situations of deprivation.

¹⁶ <https://www.biglotteryfund.org.uk/global-content/programmes/scotland/grants-for-community-led-activity>

¹⁷ <http://www.therobertsontrust.org.uk/what-we-fund>

¹⁸ <http://www.cinnamonnetwork.co.uk/>

¹⁹ http://www.churchofscotland.org.uk/serve/go_for_it

²⁰ <http://www.faithincommunityscotland.org/faith-in-community-scotland-action-fund/our-grants/>

²¹ <http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/articles/60DXlxYvbbtcTDm79Mjryj/main-grants-should-i-apply>